Gazette of the United States.

A *NATIONAL PAPER*, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 34, *NORTH FIFTH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 75 of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1793. [Whole No. 397.]

FOR SALE,
By the Subscriber, at Walnut-Street Wharf,
BILL OF EXCHANGE

Madeira Wine,

Fit for immediate use, in pipes & quarter casks,
TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes,
SHERRY WINE, in quarter casks,
WEST-INDIA RUM, 2, 3 and 4 proof,
OLD BRANDY, OLD SPIRIT,
COPPERAS, BRIMSTONE, ALLUM,
Two Bales 10-4 BLANKETS, and
A Bale of MUSLINS.
A new 13-4 Inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.

GEORGE MEADE.
Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1793. *cp2m*

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED
FOR SEVEN OR TEN YEARS,
THE FOLLOWING

HOUSES.

ONE on Walnut-street, near Fourth-street, 23 feet front, has two parlours below, the front one 21½ by 17½ feet, the back parlour is 18 by 14 feet. The front room up stairs is 26½ by 17½ feet. There are five good chambers in this house, besides the garret is divided into three rooms, in two of them there are fire-places.

The other House is 27 feet upon Walnut-street, and 52 feet upon 4th street; there are two good parlours below, one of them 25 by 20 1-2 feet, the other 25 by 18 1-2 feet, and seven complete bed-chambers; besides the garret is divided into 4 rooms, 3 of which rooms have fire-places. The kitchens are good ones, and are under the houses; the largest house has also a house-keeper's room. It is intended there shall be a communication from both of these houses to a neighbouring ice-house, sufficiently large to supply 3 houses. Within 50 yards of these houses, there will be compleat stables and coach houses, for both houses; they will be finished in the most compleat manner, and the keys ready to be delivered early in the summer.

On paying half the money down (if sold) the other half may be paid by instalments, or the whole may remain for 5 years, paying interest and giving security on the premises.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to the Subscriber,

GEORGE MEADE.

Who has for SALE,

Sundry Ground Rents,

In this city, amounting to twenty-five pounds sixteen shillings and six-pence, per annum.

Also, a quantity of BAGS, that will contain two and a half and three and a half bushels.
Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1792. *epom*

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 25th instant, a likely Negro Man called ISAAC; about twenty-three years old, five feet six or eight inches high, a well made fellow, fond of talking, has a large mouth, and shows his teeth very much when talking; had on when he went away, a brown linen shirt, a short white kersey over jacket with a very high collar and plain breast, with buttons which appear to have been very gay; a pair of white kersey breeches, a pair of white knit yarn stockings, a pair of shoes with strings in them, and a coarse hat; all the above clothes are almost new. Said Negro was formerly the property of Mr. William Thomas, late of Kent County, near George-Town Cross Roads, deceased, and has for several years been employed in that neighbourhood, and principally by a Mr. Maxwell, and lately by Messrs. John and James Carmack, as a waggoner, which business he is well acquainted with, and is what he prefers; and has been engaged in driving a waggon from said Cross-Roads to Duck-Creek, &c. until August last. I expect he will make his way for the neighbourhoods of George-Town, Duck-Creek, Dover or Wilmington. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me in this place, or Thirty Dollars if secured in any goal, so that I get him again. He is an artful fellow, and when taken, will make his escape, unless particularly secured.

EASTON, OWEN KENNARD.
Talbot County, Maryland, Dec. 28, 1792. *2m*

200 Dollars Reward.

LOST, at Providence, or between Providence and Boston, a very small TRUNK, covered with seal-skin of a reddish colour, with white spots. It contained a quantity of South and North-Carolina State Notes, and a few of the State of Rhode-Island; with other papers, which can only be serviceable to the proprietor. The State notes are checked at the offices from whence they issued. Any person producing the Trunk (with its contents) to JOHN MARSTON, of Boston, WILLIAM HALL, of Providence, Messrs PATERSON and BRASHER, New-York, or Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, in Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, or for any part of the property, One Hundred Dollars.
Boston, Nov. 28. eptf.

A large Cellar to Let,

Sufficiently capacious to store several hundred barrels.
Enquire of the PRINTER.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I send you Sketches of the Proceedings of a Club of Hon. and learned Gentlemen, friends of the P——t of this State, at a meeting held in the early part of last month.—The genius and the amiableness of some of the members who compose that Club, deserve to be held up to the admiration of the world. I therefore hope, that you will do the Citizens of this State particularly, the favor of publishing them. Your's, Z.

ON the 3d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, the seventeenth year of American independence, and the third year of the Presidency of the Hon. T. M. Esq. of the State of P—nsyl—a; the Hon. J. S. Esq. J. H. M.D. P.C. &c. &c. the Hon. J. N. Esq. C—r G—l of the state of P—nsyl—a, and the Hon. A. J D. Esq. S—y of the aforesaid state, assembled, by the side of a good fire, in the study of the Hon. J. S. Esq.—for the purpose of holding a solemn consultation on their own particular political situations, on the present standing of the Hon. T. M. Esq. and on affairs of state. After spending several hours in minutely examining their own particular conditions, and mutually administering consolation, and advising each other firmly to adhere to their *noble leader*, and persist in their *virtuous practices*, they proceeded to the President's *present* and *future* probable standing. On this point they perfectly agreed, "That as *many delicate consciences revolted against his system of morality and politics*, it was necessary, to secure his future influence and consequently his seat in the chair of state, by the establishment of a Bank peculiarly calculated to effect that end."—On the affairs of state, it was their opinion that every wheel would move glibly and pleasantly, in fine, *entirely agreeably to their desires*, provided they could secure to their beloved friend, *the honorable, the virtuous President*, the Presidency of the *state during life*.

Those important objects being examined and adjusted, the next consideration which arose, was, "By what means shall we exhibit our *true love* and *loyalty* to our *worthy* leader, the Hon. President of the State?" (I had like to have been guilty of an unpardonable neglect, and forgotten to mention that this *sagacious and nobly grateful* question originated in the *head* of the Hon. A. J. D.) This question had scarce issued from the lips of the proposer, when loyalty, like an electric spark, shot through the breast of every member of the club—Their eyes closed with the emotions produced by their excessively tender love, their under jaws suddenly dropped, their mouths gaped, and a mixture of admiration and wonder erected "every particular hair," like the bristles on the back of the terrible hyena. A silence of full five minutes reigned, when the members with one accord opened their eyes, raised their jaws and dropped their hairs, and after much puffing, blowing, and foaming at the lips, (the effect of inspiration) the Hon. J. S. Esq. said, "That as the mind of man, when filled with any great and noble passion, naturally breaks out into broken, abrupt, short numbers, like unto a song, he should think, and did believe it his duty, and the duty of each member, to address the Hon. President in song." (Here clapping of hands, stamping of feet, and roars of applause interrupted the learned gentleman, who involuntarily clapped his own hands, in admiration of his wisdom and eloquence.) And I, (continued he) propose, that by this day one month, that is to say, on the third day of February next ensuing, we shall meet here again, and each gentleman bring his address in poetry, to the Hon. President, for the purposes of mutually benefitting, by critiques on each others verses, and rendering them worthy of the subject of our panegyricks—Bravo! bravo! was the cry, and an awful silence of ten and three-quarters minutes ensued—The Hon. J. N. then lifting his chair nearer to the Hon. J. S. Esq. knitting his brows thoughtfully, slowly moving his head up and down and sideways, in a see-saw manner, (like one of those loose-headed beautiful china figures usually stuck up as mantle-piece ornaments) and biting his lips, spoke thus—"Dear sir, I beg leave to utter a doubt which struck me during the time of our silence. I have heard 'tis a hard matter to write verses, and perhaps the time which you have allotted us will be rather too short for the arrangement and statement of our *love*, in verses." True, added the Hon. A. J. D. for as Horace says, "*Poeta nascitur non fit.*"—"Well! what of that? cried the Hon. J. S. staring rather disrespectfully in the face of the Hon. gentleman, well! what of that? Surely he is on my side! man, he is on my side," (putting his fore finger to his nose and smirking). "On your side! pray sir, how on your side?" Why! (replied the Hon. gentleman) I will clearly state it and prove it—*Poeta*, is poet, first; secondly, that *nascitur*, I have heard is two words, and a learned friend hath thus explained it—*nasc*, an abreviation of the word *natus*, born; *itur*, to go; *fit*, fit. As you know sir, that old language being much compacted and condensed, becomes nothing when literally translated, we must use great freedom with it—Thus, a properly liberal translation of this *poeta nascitur non fit*, would be, after a man is born, as he goes through life, he becomes fit to be a poet—so sir, you see I am right, he is on my side, and as *we have travelled the greater part of our journey*, we are fit to be poets." "Good! excellent." (cried the Doctor, clapping the learned gentleman on the shoulder). "No sir, I deny it, (exclaimed the Hon. A. J. D. in a rage) you have dishonored the poet—he says *the poet is born, not made.*"—"Poh! poh! dont be in a passion dear sir, said the Hon. J. N. cannot you see his meaning in that? No man is made, but born, so every man is born a poet."—"No sir, I cannot join with *you* there, (spoke the Doctor) the way I explain it is thus, *homo*, man, being understood, *homo nascitur poeta fit**—man is born to be made a poet."—"You are wrong, damn'd wrong," very uncivilly and profanely exclaimed the Hon. A. J. D.—"Pray sir, (said the Hon. J. S. trembling, his *piety* being wounded) why are you so warm? I'll prove, I'll prove to you what I have affirmed; I'll do any thing to convince you of it—I'll put it to vote."—Instantly a cry, "to vote, to vote," filled the study—It was accordingly put to vote, "Is the Hon. J. S's. exposition of the text quoted from Horace, by the Hon. A. J. D. a *true* exposition?" On counting over the votes, they stood thus:

The Hon. J. S. Aye,
The Hon. J. N. Aye, The Hon. A. J. D.—No
J. H.—M. D. &c. Aye.

So there being three in favor of, and but one against the question, it was carried by a majority of two in the affirmative. Notwithstanding this *novel*, but *fair* mode of deciding the question, the Hon. A. J. D. could not prevent his unruly tongue, uttering *expressions* of discontent, which *expressions*, being overheard by the Hon. J. S. caused him to address the Hon. gentleman as follows: "Sir, I perceive your discontent, I am very willing *still* to prove what I have asserted, by making an example of myself—Do you believe that I was born to be a poet; I mean, to be a poet *in spite of myself*; for certainly I was born to be a poet, as I am one—but you understand me, do you believe I was a poet when I was born?" "No"—sternly replied the Hon. member; "well then—if I prove myself a poet now, you will believe that I was right in my translation?"—"Most certainly, yes."—The Hon. J. S. then turning round to each gentleman, begged he would excuse him, for half an hour, as he was going into his garret, to be retired, and make some verses to *prove himself a poet*, and to satisfy the Hon. gentleman of the *truth* of his translation of Horace's text; but, gentlemen, he questioned smartly, rubbing his hands, what shall be the subject? "Accounts, accounts," cried the Hon. J. N. "well accounts," said the Hon. poet, and went up stairs.

In 27½ minutes, he returned with sparkling eyes and upright step, and repeated the following couplet—

"*Accounts are accounts of things put down when sold,*
"*In blank books made, accounts of things to hold.*"

The glaring beauties of this couplet, must strike every reader. It needs no explanation, the concise and perspicuous definition of the word *accounts*, the sweetness of the verse, must impart infinite pleasure to every reader from the Clerk of a Sheriffs Office, to the adorer of Homer and Virgil. The moment it was read, dumb astonishment seized on every hearer. At length the Hon. A. J. D. though very reluctantly, and in a very low voice, confessed his error, and asked pardon for his stubborness. The Doctor rising, took the left hand of each gentleman, and putting them into each other, said, "be friends," they cast their eyes on the floor, smiled and sat down; (the Hon. J. S. rising, said) "thus you see, men were made to be poets and I hope you will no longer object to my proposal."—You may indeed, at the first trial, expect to find some labor absolutely necessary to the perfection of a poem, but, practice makes perfect.—The first time that I tried my hand at it was, on the following occasion: I had a Cat, which I called Patty, in honor of a sweet female whom I courted.—This Cat was beautiful, and as I had named her Patty I loved her tenderly, I kept her in my bed at nights and often hugged her to my bosom and thought I was squeezing my other Patty. Unfortunately Patty was in the store cellar, hunting mice, when my porters were hoisting some hogsheads of West-India; the ropes broke, Sirs! and a whole heavy hogshead fell directly on Patty's back; I was instantly called into the cellar, for the porters knew my love for Patty; and there, when they rolled away the fatal hogshead, was the poor creature, almost crushed into pieces, and with only enough life to kick with one hind foot; I could not bear the sight of poor Patty—tears gushed from my eyes—I cursed the porters—packed them off and came up into this study to weep; when my tears had given vent to my storm of grief—excuse these fresh tears—I began to think how I should honor her memory, and next day began these elegiac stanzas; handing them to the members, who ordered the Hon. A. J. D. to read them aloud, which he did, as follows:

ELEGIAC STANZAS ON PATTY.

Oh! dearest, tendrest Patty! how thy loss
Afflicts my bosom, yea, I burn indeed!
I ne'er in life before met such a cross,
Within my heart, how all the *great veins* bleed!

Ah! ah! dear Patty! oh! ah! oh! dear Cat!
Thou wert the prettiest thing I ever saw,
How *cunningly* I've seen thee nab a Rat;
From thee in truth, *my cunning* did I draw.

Ah! never shall I see thy like again,
Thou wert so witty, yet so meek a creature!
There is no Cat 'midst all the Catrish train
Possess'd of half thy parts, or sweet good-nature.

Ah! who shall I now get to sleep with me!
Is there no sister in thy tribe, dear Cat!
Who'd make so good a bedfellow as thee?
No—I am sure there's none like thee, dear Pat.

Ah! must I lie each winter night alone?
Ah! must I lie without my dear to hug?
Why surely I shall freeze, and turn to stone!
My blood will freeze like water in a mug!

For now my other Pat, thy counterpart,
Swears I shall never lie with her at all;
She says she does not love me in her heart;
Ah! what have I to do but lie and bawl!

Curse on the Porters! curse upon their ropes!
And curse upon the dev'lish hogshead too,
That did with vile intent cut off my hopes!
Ah! curse them all—adieu! dear Pat! adieu!

Such was the melting power of these lines, and the pathetic tone of the reader's voice, that, by the time the reading was finished, every soul present, even the author himself, blinked his eyes, snivelled, and was necessitated to blow his nose. Indeed the watry fountains of the author were so completely unstopped that he was compelled to seek a private corner, to discharge himself; when he returned his Hon. friends were drying their eyes and noses, but the sight of him, for a moment excited fresh snivelings—"Oh (cried the Hon. author of the elegy, affecting an insensibility uncongenial to his soul) gentlemen pick up your spirits, why should you be so touched by the bare reading of my verses? Had you beheld poor——here in spite of his affected unfeelingness his utterance was choaked"—but 'tis plain he designed to have added Patty. "Ah! sighed the Doctor, putting both his hands upon his belly—the Hon. A. J. D. turning his head towards the Hon. author, whom till now he could not face, echoed, "Ah! (and continued) I was really wrong in my assertion, that man could not be made a poet, and I believe old Horace did not intend to have written so daring a falsehood.—The opening of the elegy is unusually tender, but the pathetic expression of the first line in the second stanza exceeds every thing of a similar nature in Ovid or Tibullus—and the compliment in the last line of the same, is *inexpressibly delicate.*"—"But dont you think (said the Hon. J. N.) that the line, "Ah! must I lie each winter's night alone!" and the one next to it, "Ah! must I lie without my dear to to hug," is very moving? It affects me mightily indeed; but the next two lines, "why surely I shall freeze and turn to stone! my blood will freeze like water in a mug!" strike me as being the most sublime of any in the whole lamentation. "Why surely I shall freeze," I am chilled to my back bone, then "and turn to stone," at this my whole body shivers; I think I see a stone statue. Then "my blood will freeze like water in a mug." That! that! who can stand that? It puts me in mind of a cold, terribly cold and freezing winter, when my water in my member-mug (no offence to any of the members I hope) under my bed has froze solid and to save my blood from freezing also, I have brought my knees up to my mouth, thrown the blankets over my head."—Here the Hon. gentleman was startled and interrupted by a mournful moaning sound from the Doctor—"Ah!" said he, in a slow melancholy tone, "Ah! what have I to do but lie and bawl!" this, my dear friend! this is what melts my heart; methinks I see you tossing to and fro, upon your bed and like a poor dying man, groaning dismally."—The author simpering approbation, said, "I am not surprised at the various manners in which you have been affected by my elegy on Patty, because all men differ in taste and sentiment; but I have expected you particularly to notice the concluding stanza; Do you not perceive with what a noble spirit of indignation I labor? How I curse the porters, and the ropes, and the hogshead—this my friends is the terribly sublime—I was always struck by its poetical boldness; and attend to the last line, "Ah! curse them all, adieu! dear Pat! adieu!" how expressively abrupt! how deeply pathetic! Do not you here see my throat choaked, that I was unable to speak, that grief swelled my stomach, that I could only sob and sigh; in short, that I

* *The Doct. has committed an error in grammar, but it must be remembered that very many years have passed over his head since he left school; and that while yet a boy, his memory was of a peculiar nature, and required the frequent application of birch to his posteriors to give it tenacity.*

In committee of the whole on the bill making compenſation to Alex. C. Hanſon.

Mr. Dayton in the chair.

An amendment was propoſed but not agreed to. The committee on motion roſe and reported progreſs.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by his Secretary, Mr. Lear, which informed the Houſe that the P eſident had approved and ſigned an act relative to claims againſt the United States not barred by any act of limitation.

A meſſage from the Senate informed the houſe that they have conſidered the bill for repealing part of a reſolution of the late Congreſs reſpecting the inhabitants of Poſt Vincennes, and have concurred therein. He alſo informed the houſe that the Senate are now ready to meet the houſe in the Senate chamber, for the purpoſe of opening and counting the votes for Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

The Houſe accordingly repaired to the Senate chamber.

The members were abſent from the houſe one hour and an half. After they had returned the Clerk read a ſtatement of the votes as aſcertained by the Tellers of the two Houſes, which are as follow:

George Waſhington,	132
John Adams,	77
George Clinton,	50
Thomas Jefferſon,	4
Aaron Burr,	1

The Houſe again went into committee of the whole on the bill to make compenſation to Alexander C. Hanſon. The 2d ſection, after ſome debate, was ſtruck out. The bill was then reported as amended. The queſtion on engroſſing the bill was put and negatived.

The Chairman announced a communication from the Secretary of the Treaſury; ſome parts of which, being of a confidential nature, the galleries were cleared.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

Mr. Wadſworth brought in a report on the petitions of the French inhabitants of Gallipolis—Read, and laid on the table.

The ſame gentleman preſented the petition of Roger Enos, praying compenſation for military ſervices, which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr Heiſter preſented the petition of Margaret Sear, praying compenſation for the arrearages due to her late huſband for military ſervice:—this was referred to a ſelect committee

The reading of confidential communications being announced, the galleries were ſhut.

Whilſt the galleries were ſhut,

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe, that the Preſident of the United States had approved and ſigned the act reſpecting fugitives from juſtice, and perſons e caping from the ſervice of maſters.

And, that the Senate directed him to lay before the Houſe, a bill entitled an act ſupplementary to the act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties impoſed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels"—in which the Senate requeſt the concurrence of the Houſe.

Another meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe, that they had appointed Meſſrs. King, Izard, and Strong, a committee, to join ſuch committee as this houſe would appoint, to acquaint the Preſident of the United States of his being elected for another term of four years, from the 4th day of March next.—This meſſage was taken up in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and Meſſrs. Smith (S. C.) Madiſon, and Lawrance, were appointed.

FRIDAY, February 15.

A bill ſupplementary to the collection law, received from the Senate, was twice read, and on motion, referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Mr. Goodhue, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Hindman.

A bill to refund to Jacob Bell, certain duties on pickled fiſh, was read the third time, and paſſed.

A bill for placing on the penſion liſt ſuch officers and ſoldiers of the militia, as ſhall be wounded and diſabled in the public ſervice, was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe.

A report on the petition of the Printers and Bookſellers was read; this report is againſt repealing the duty on imported printing paper—but in favor of taking off all impoſition on rags imported; referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Goodhue laid a motion on the table to extend the term for receiving ſubſcriptions to the loan of the United States, to the day of

A report from the Secretary of War on the petition of Jonathan Haſkell and Abraham Watſon, was read—this report was favorable to the petitioners; laid on the table.

The reading of communications which have been before the Houſe for ſeveral days, from the Secretary of the Treaſury, was reſumed. The reading being finiſhed; a motion was made that theſe communications ſhould be referred to a ſelect committee, with inſtructions to report to the Houſe their opinion reſpecting ſuch parts of them as it will be eligible to publiſh. Another motion was made, that thoſe ſhould be printed without any ſuch reference as are not expreſsly communicated as confidential—ſome diſcuſſion took place, which ended in an order for clearing the galleries.

The Houſe being again opened,

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informed the Houſe, that the Senate have paſſed the bill to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts, with amendments—and that the bill in favor of H. E. Lutterloh, having been conſidered by the Senate, they had reſolved that the ſaid bill do not paſs.

The amendments propoſed by the Senate to the act for eſtabliſhing the Judicial Courts of the United States, were referred to a committee of the whole Houſe on Monday next.

Mr. Giles, of the committee appointed to enquire into the cauſes of the failure of the expedition under Gen. St. Clair, brought in a report ſupplementary to that made at the laſt ſeſſion—This report being read, it was ordered that 100 copies of this, with the original report, be printed for the uſe of the Houſe.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, the ſubject was referred to the conſideration of the whole Houſe, on Wedneſday next.

The committee to whom were referred for conſideration certain communications from the Secretary of the Treaſury, reported a ſtatement of ſuch as in their opinion it was proper ſhould be publiſhed—the report was accepted by the Houſe.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts, were taken into conſideration, and agreed to.

Mr. W. Smith, of the joint committee appointed to wait on the Preſident to inform him of his election, reported that the committee had performed that ſervice.

A motion was laid on the table, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congreſs.

Mr. Giles laid a motion on the table to the following effect—That the Commiſſioners for purchaſing the public debt be directed to lay before this Houſe a ſtatement of their proceedings from the commencement of that inſtitution to the preſent time—ſpecifying the ſums carried to the credit of that account, and the ſources from whence they have been drawn—and the amount of monies now on hand applicable to the purchaſe of the public debt.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16.

The celebrated Mr. Erſkine was counſel for Mr. Paine on his late trial in London; he made a ſpeech of three hours and twenty minutes long—when the trial was over, and Mr. Erſkine had got into his carriage, ſome perſons took the horſes off, and dragged it to his houſe in Serjeants Inn.

Bowles, the Cherokee Chief, ſo called, who had been condemned to ſuffer death in Cadiz, has been liberated.

Further accounts of the taking of Frankfort ſay, that it was treaſonably delivered up to the enemy; 300 of the French were attacked by the citizens at the ſame time the Pruſſians aſſailed the city without, with long knives, furniſhed it is ſaid to 10,000 of the citizens by the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel. The magiſtrates denied the charge. Gen. Cuſtine, in in his letter to the Convention ſays, the Pruſſians loſt in this aſſault 4,000—while that of the French (13,000 of the garriſon excepted) does not exceed the 300 above mentioned.

The King of France went to the Convention in a carriage drawn by two horſes only, the glaſſes of which were down. A ſolemn ſilence prevailed during his whole paſſage from the Temple to the Convention, which took up nearly the ſpace of an hour:—ſo great was the number of armed men, that the populace collected on the occaſion could ſcarcely be ſuppoſed to ſee the proceſſion.

On the 4th of Dec. the people of Geneva, without waiting for the reſult of the ſovereign council, aſſembled in arms, took poſſeſſion of the park of artillery, and of the principal poſts; when the grand council ſaw this movement, they gave their ſanction to a law preſented by the people, which aſſures to them a liberty as abſolute and extenſive as that of the French nation.

An account of the proceedings of the Iriſh Catholic Convention, ſays, they adhere literally to the demand they made laſt year, viz. That the elective franchiſes ſhould be reſtored to Roman Catholics renting a farm of 20l. a year or upwards. They put their claim of right into the form of a petition to the common Sovereign, and appointed Sir Thomas French, Bart. Mr. Keough, and three other gentlemen, to be a deputation to go to England, and preſent it to his Majeſty.

Meetings for the purpoſe of aſſociating for the preſervation of the Conſtitution are becoming general all over England.

Tronchet and Maleſherbes, two celebrated Lawyers, are choſen by Louis XVI. as his Counſel; they have accepted of the appointment.

General Cuſtine has received a challenge from a lord of the bedchamber belonging to the Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel; to which the General has returned for anſwer, that being determined to fight no other duels than with cannon ball, if the challenger would fix the day, hour, and place, he ſhall be glad to meet him.

The birth-day of Prince Frederick of Denmark, was celebrated at Bergeu, in Norway, in a manner thus acceptable to humanity. The ſociety for the promotion of uſeful induſtry being aſſembled in their hall, prizes were given to all thoſe who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves during the preceding year in agriculture, fiſhing, and other laborious occupations.

The preſent proſpect of America cannot fail to ſtrike the eye of the moſt remote obſerver—her commerce extending; her manufactures rapidly encreaſing; arts and ſciences daily improving; her agriculture flouriſhing; her debts decreaſing; and her friends augmenting—add to the e, plenty within her walls, and fearleſs of menaces from without—It would puzzle its worſt enemies, were they to twirl the globe around a thouſand times, and examine it with the eyes of Argus, to find ſuch another favored ſpot—yet, for all this, according to the doctrine of ſome modern reformers, we muſt have a change of men and meaſures.—"Vain his attempts who ſtrives to pleaſe you all." *Virg. Gaz.*

At twelve o'clock on Wedneſday laſt, the Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States repaired to the Senate Chamber. The Members of the Senate were previouſly aſſembled. Both Houſes being in Convention, the Preſident of the Senate, purſuant to the Conſtitution of the United States, opened and read the Certificates received by expreſs from the Executives of the ſeveral ſtates, which contained the liſts of the Votes given by the Electors of the States reſpectively, for a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, beginning with New-Hampſhire—

The reading of theſe being finiſhed, the Liſts were delivered to the Tellers, viz. Mr. King, on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Lawrance and Mr. W. Smith on the part of the Houſe—

The Tellers counted the Votes, and delivered a ſtatement of the ſame to the Preſident of the Senate, which he read as follows:

	G. Waſhington.	J. Adams.	G. Clinton.	T. Jefferſon.	A. Burr.
New Hampſhire	7	7			
Maſſachuſetts	16	16			
Rhode Iſland	4	4			
Vermont	3	3			
Connecticut	9	9			
New-York	12		12		
New Jerſey	7	7			
Pennſylvania	15	14	1		
Delaware	3	3			
Maryland	8	8			
Virginia	21		21		
Kentuckey	4			4	
North Carolina	12		12		
South Carolina	7	6			1
Georgia	4		4		
	132	77	50	4	1

The Preſident of the Senate then declared GEORGE WASHINGTON Preſident of the United States, by a unanimous vote, for four years, commencing the 4th of March next; and JOHN ADAMS Vice-Preſident of the United States, by a majority of votes, for the ſame period. The Houſe then retired.

In SENATE, Feb. 4, 1793.

On motion to agree to the following—to wit:

Reſolved, That it be a ſtanding rule, that the doors of the Senate Chamber remain open whilſt the Senate ſhall be ſitting in a legiſlative and judicative capacity, except on ſuch occaſions as in their judgment may require ſecrecy; and that this rule ſhall commence and be in force on the firſt day of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs.

It paſſed in the negative—ayes 10, noes 18.

The ayes and noes being required by one fifth of the Senators preſent—thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are,

Meſſrs. Brown,	Butler,
Burr,	Edwards,
Gunn,	Monroe,
Hawkins,	Potts, and
King,	Taylor.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are,

Meſſrs. Baſſett,	Langdon,
Bradley,	Morris,
Cabot,	Read,
Dickinſon,	Robinſon,
Ellſworth,	Rutherfurd,
Foſter,	Sherman,
Henry,	Stanton,
Johnſton,	Strong, and
Izard,	Wingate.

From the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

MR. DUNLAP,

IT occurred to me this morning, on reading your paper, as worthy of remark, that the Senators, whoſe ſtates have voted againſt Mr. ADAMS as Vice Preſident, have voted againſt the doors of the Senate being ſhut, and *vice verſa*, as the following liſt will ſhew:

Againſt Mr. Adams, and againſt the doors being ſhut.	*For Mr. Adams, and for the doors being ſhut.*
New-York	New-Hampſhire
Virginia	Maſſachuſetts
Kentucky	Rhode-Iſland
North-Carolina	Connecticut
Georgia	Vermont
	New Jerſey
	Pennſylvania
	Delaware

Divided—Maryland and South-Carolina.

February 13. B.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The *Criſis*, a ſpeculation in the Boſton Chronicle, republiſhed in the National Gazette, condemns the adminiſtration of America for making foreign loans in Holland and Flanders---Among other equally ſenſible and profound objections, the author is afraid of our being drawn by foreign loans into foreign connections.—A correſpondent aſks, whether the author (ſuppoſing him a Boſtonian) will taſte a piece of the roaſted Ox, at the Boſton Civic Feaſt.—If Dutch loans ſtick in his throat, French politics will certainly choak him.

The addreſs of a certain ſet of ſcriblers, endeavoring to impreſs their eaſtern brethren with a belief that every imputation of a change of ſentiment, and deviation from republican principles is levelled at the body of the people in thoſe States, is an inſtance of refinement worthy of thoſe who have been long noted for their political artifices. It has not however, it is to be hoped, eſcaped the notice of that diſcerning people that the imputation has not been pointed at them, but at ſome particular characters from among them, who, it is conceived, have in many inſtances departed widely from the ſenſe of their countrymen. The motive for this ſneeſſe is obvious; for whilſt ſuch characters can impreſs the particular communities to which they belong, with a belief that the charge is pointed equally at them, the latter are compelled to make common cauſe, and unite with the former in mutual defence. Thus all enquiry on the part of the people would be at an end, and they be led by that means to promote the views of their deceivers.

Of the effects of this political juggling, we have lately ſeen ſome curious ſpecimens, among which are to be numbered ſeveral grave occaſional pieces in vindication of the people of Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut, againſt the charge of apoſtacy from the principles of republican government; in which it is declared in the moſt ſolemn manner, that the farmers of thoſe ſtates are not deſirous of ſubverting the preſent conſtitution, and eſtabliſhing a monarchy—that they are averſe to titles or hereditary diſtinctions, or any other extraordinary aggrandizement of individuals.

That the citizens of the eaſtern ſtates are in general republican, no one will queſtion. They have given too many proofs of that important truth, for a doubt now to exiſt on that point in any part of the Union. Whilſt, however, the ſentiments of a few particular characters were conſidered as an indication of thoſe of the ſtates from whence they came, ſome painful apprehenſions began to be entertained that the public mind had undergone a ſtrange tranſition in that quarter. But the fervent joy lately diſplayed throughout thoſe ſtates, upon the ſucceſs of the French arms in the cauſe of liberty and equality, has diſpelled every doubt on that head, and revived a general confidence in the purity of their principles.

The following excellent paragraphs are from the Mail.

The Proſperity of the United States, is, and ought to be a ſubject of grateful meditation to every patriotic American. In private life, one of the beſt preſervatives againſt the turbulence of diſcontent, is an habitual reflection on the daily comforts a man enjoys—theſe, when incorporated as it were with our being, will loſe a great part of their importance, unleſs the mind, either from a religious or a philoſophical turn of tho't, be frequently called to their contemplation.

Nations, like individuals, may be contraſted in their characters and circumſtances: and in forming an eſtimate of all earthly good, we are forced, from our ignorance of abſolute perfection, to form a judgment of the happineſs of either by compariſon. Our ſituation in this free and enlightened repnblic is, under this view of the ſubject, indeed proſperous and happy.

The greateſt part of Europe is in a ſtate of tumult and uproar. Where war does not yet abſolutely rage, the vices and the ſad ſpectacle of deſpotic governments will probably ſoon produce diſquietude and revolt.—This country on the contrary, at this moment poſſeſſes, and I hope *enjoys*, the model of all repreſentative free republics—a ſtate of agriculture, progreſſive and luxuriantly productive—arts and manufactures advancing—morals and manners as yet pure, and the completeſt freedom in religion. No country on earth would bear this deſcription except the United States—may they *deſerve* theſe bleſſings, and rationally enjoy them.

It has been juſtly remarked, that the taxes of no country on earth carry with them ſuch a conſolation as attends thoſe of the United States. The debt, the intereſt of which they are principally deſigned to diſcharge, wrs glorioufly incurred—It was the price of freedom—and formed a part of the eſtimate of our noble *Independence*. Taxes in Europe, on the contrary, are raiſed to feed an ignoble penſion-liſt; to pay the debts of miſerable ambition; or, to gorge the harpies of royalty, and of courts. But here, the moral quality alone of government leads them to levy taxes. Juſtice demands a diſcharge of juſt debts—and he who pays a penny in this free and proſperous country, accompanies the due with the patriotic idea, that what I now pay is for what I, as a free man, enjoy—it is juſt.

That occaſional calls of the attention of a *people* to pious exerciſes are proper, ſeems to have been the uſage and the principle of all nations—at leaſt of ſuch as were civilized.—In private life, a well regulated mind enjoys many of its ſweeteſt moments in a ſilent but deep ſenſe of the bleſſings it may poſſeſs from a juſt Providence. If there be a duty in the individual, enforcing this rational ſpecies of devotion, it muſt be a duty on a more enlarged ſcale, in a NATION, to do the ſame. But in a country as free as our's is, there is no particular denomination of devotion termed NATIONAL. Yet the duty is ſurely equally incumbent on all. The diverſity of opinions relates chiefly to *modes of faith*. All good men profeſs and actually feel a firm belief in the diſpenſations of an over-ruling Providence. All may in their own way, manifeſt a rational and ſublime gratitude to Heaven, for national good. Theſe reflections are forcibly urged on the mind by all the occurrences which have lately taken place in Europe, and by the contraſt to them which the happineſs of United America enjoys.

Every civic feaſt ought to be a ſcene in which Americans ſhould breathe the ſpirit of gratitude for the mighty bleſſings they poſſeſs. Their tumults over; their Freedom ſecured; their proſperity enlarging, and their country happy, as the lot of human nature admits.—My countrymen, true patriotiſm will teach us to feel thoſe good things, as becomes rational beings, and fill us with gratitude to Heaven.

The Reſolution for eſtabliſhing a new Bank was carried in committee of the whole of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate yeſterday—ayes 43, noes 21.

☞ *A column of "LYCURGUS" was prepared for this day's Gazette—it ſhall appear in our next. Alſo, the piece ſigned "A FARMER," from a daily paper.*

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		19/
3 per Cents,		11/
Deferred,		11/10
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	22	per cent. prem
Bank North America,	15	

must have dropped down?" "Ah! Yes, Ah! Yes!" cried the Hon. Members, staring at each other with faces of wonder. "But, exclaimed the Hon. A. J. D. certainly sir, you did not write all this poem in one day? "One day! replied the astonished author, one day! Why, sir, how you degrade my poem!—Can you be serious in your question? No, sir,—I locked myself in this study for 19 days and nights—I lived during the whole time solely on dry bread and *strong coffee*, which *you* know Doctor is a powerful stimulant to the imagination—The first day I made one stanza, and so greatly was I agitated by its pathos, that I gained not one wink of sleep that night—The next morning being wearied, I fell into slumbers, during which I saw the ghost of Patty—immediately on beholding her, I broke out into that spiritted address which begins the second stanza—"Ah! ah! dear Patty! Oh! ah! oh! dear Cat!"—When I awoke at four in the afternoon, I put down the line, lest I should forget it—then getting my coffee down and walking twice across my room, I was capable of pursuing my labor, and by next day evening finished the second stanza. In twelve days I finished the other four stanzas, and the sixteenth day I began to read over my work, in order to make corrections in grammar and spelling—I came to the line "Ah! what have I to do but lie and bawl!" I saw something wanting, and being then under the influence of strong coffee, and of the poem as I had read it collectively, I sat down, and before night completed the poem, by that master-piece of composition the concluding stanza. The three remaining days I spent in corrections and copying—For the spellings I always followed Entick's pocket dictionary. Thus, my honorable and worthy friends, you see what labor can effect; and as I have done this poem in so short time, you ought not to despair of completing your panegyrical poems in the space of one month But before I conclude, gentlemen, let me take the liberty to observe to you, that the best and easiest method I have found to make verses, is first by putting down the words which rhyme to each other, which you can procure from that valuable book called the Rhyming Dictionary. This is the mode I follow and approve—and indeed I believe the great Mr. Pope followed this plan also, for in his immortal poem entitled the "Wife of Bath," the only poem of his that I have read, I find he has almost every rhyme from that dictionary." Here the honorable gentlemen bowed to the learned author, and the Hon. A. J. D. moved that the thanks of the company be presented to him for his information conveyed; which motion being carried, they were accordingly presented by the Hon. mover. It was now 12 at midnight, and the honorable gentlemen mutually pledging themselves to appear at the same place on the 3d* day of February, with their poetical addresses to their *worthy* leader the *virtuous* P——t of the S—e of P——a, they retired to their respective habitations.

+ *Thro' the same channel that I received those sketches, I have obtained the proceedings of the meeting held agreeably to this resolution, on the 3d of February, and shall send them to you in a few days.*

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. Fenno,

I COULD not help smiling at a late remark on the Speeches and Resolutions of certain members of the House of Representatives of the U. S. respecting some of the Officers of Government, viz. "Satan hath desired to sift you as wheat."—I know the transparent and firm integrity of *one of those officers* of most respectable character: but tho' I had no shadow of doubt of his *integrity*, or fear of his *faith* in an omniscient overruling Providence, failing; yet I could not be certain of his faith in the intelligence, penetration and candor of a very great majority of the citizens of these United States, and a continuance thereof, 'till I considered the further means of useful knowledge and discernment of their own true interests, and of his real merits and capacity, which would be afforded in consequence of the recent investigations and sittings of his conduct since his appointment to that very weighty office—I then took comfort, and doubted not, that even his faith in this respect would not fail him:—and upon reading his Letter, or Report, of the 4th inst. I am exceedingly pleased to see his soul rise superior to those premature and groundless insinuations, in a certain precipitate and remarkable publication. And though I perceive he is not insensible to what might have been the motive to those erroneous and uncandid insinuations, yet his answer puts me in mind of the Angel when contending with Satan about the body of Moses—He brought not a railing accusation against him (as in justice he might) but only said, "The Lord rebuke thee, Satan"—to which I say, Amen.

I cannot help feeling hurt when I see innocence and remarkably superior merit attacked by any son of Adam or of Eve—be he whom he will—as I can with conscious truth declare myself a lover of mankind—and in particular, of the peace, credit, prosperity and honor of these highly favored United States—

And am, Sir,

Your friend and subscriber,

PHILANTHROPOS.

Norfolk, January 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape-Francois, to his friend in this town, dated Dec. 28.

"We have for some time been under fearful apprehensions that the opinions of the metropolis would prove fatal to the interest of the country. We are now happy to inform you, that the National Convention have sent 45,000,000 livres to the relief of this colony—Ninety thousand dollars arrived last evening in a vessel from Bourdeaux, and 130,000 more are now entering our port. We are farther assured, that 20,000 troops have lately embarked from France, who will establish good order in Martinique & Guadaloupe. This ought to animate our courage and forces, and inspire us with a hope that a general tranquillity will soon be established in this unhappy country."

Foreign Affairs.

FULDA, November 9.

PRIVATE letters from Hanau mention that they expect every day large reinforcements from Austria and other powers. Eight days ago, three Hanoverian regiments arrived already at Marburg, where are likewise some Hessian dragoons, and ten thousand men more are ready to march at a moment's warning to the assistance of the Prince of Hesse Cassel.

The regiment of Carabineers of Hesse Cassel is marching towards Hanau. Three thousand three hundred Austrians, who had with them great quantities of cannon and ammunition, were obliged to halt at Aschaffenburg, on account of the French being in Francksord. In Franconia the quarters were bespoke for the Austrian troops, and they are procuring provisions for the men and horses.

It is said for certain, that the Elector of Saxony is going to march his contingent of sixthousand men towards Mentz, and that six thousand more are in readiness in case of necessity.

LIMBURG (on the Lahn) Nov. 9.

The Prussian van-guard, which was quartered here, and amounted to about thirteen hundred men, was attacked this day by the French; these advanced suddenly from Weilburg, with about two thousand five hundred men. The engagement was very severe, and lasted from one till four o'clock. But this time the superior numbers had the advantage, the Prussians were obliged to retreat by the Lahn Bridge, with a loss of two hundred men killed and wounded. The French then took possession of our city. They had in the engagement five cannons served with canister shot, which gave them a great superiority, the Prussians had only two cannon with them.

The French immediately took possession of the Electoral Castle and Offices. They demanded two thousand five hundred guilders as a contribution from the same, but did no kind of injury to any of the citizens.

COBLENTZ, November 11.

As soon as the news of the engagement at Limburg arrived here, the Duke of Brunswick marched thither with a considerable body of troops. The King departed likewise with a small retinue.

P.S. This instant we received the news, that the Duke of Brunswick has drove the French out of Limburg again. The Prussian general Prince Hohenlohe, who commands the rear-guard of that army, covers the city of Treves, where there is yet a considerable Prussian magazine. Our Elector (of Treves) is gone to Augsburg, and the Elector of Mentz to Vienna.

It is reported that an engagement took place between the Hessians and the French, wherein the first had the advantage. Several Prussian regiments passed thro' this city to-day for Limburg on the Lahn, where general Kalkreuth stands now, who is ready to march against Frankfort.

Nov. 12. The king of Prussia is still with the army, and the duke of Brunswick, it is now asserted, will keep the command in chief. They have built a bridge across the Rhine in order to accelerate the march of the troops—A great many wounded have been brought in here, amongst the rest a prisoner of state, whose name is not known. A strong corps of Prussian cannoneers is marched into our fortress. The Carthusians have left their convent and have taken lodgings in town. Their convent is full of Prussians, and several batteries are to be erected there. General Ihlow has died here. The French troops near Weilburg are said to amount to 8000 men. The army of general Kellerman, which some reckon at 40,000 men, is already near Mertzig and threatens Treves. The garrison in Mentz must be very strong, as every day fresh troops are marching there; those that have not room in the city, entrench themselves under the cannon of the fortress. General Custine neglects nothing to secure himself; it is even said that he is about conducting the river Mayn so as to strengthen and secure his fortifications. It is said, that ten more regiments are to come from Brandenburg. Yesterday an express brought the account, that the French had destroyed the Prussian and Imperial magazines at Remich and Grevenmachern.

REGENSBURG, November 9.

The consideration of the third article of the Imperial decree of the 1st of September, concerning the safety and the war establishment of the empire, which had been made the order of the day for the 5th instant, has been postponed quite unexpectedly a second time. Some say that the electorate courts had altered their instructions. So much may be depended upon, that the day preceding that appointed for the said deliberations, a number of expresses arrived at the hotels of some of the electoral ambassadors.

A great number of French emigrants arrived here within those few days, but our magistracy hath intimated them, that they must quit the city before Sunday next. Orders have been likewise given at the gates, that no more Frenchmen shall be admitted into the city without having previously obtained a special permission for that purpose.

Much is talked here of a great prisoner of state, who was with the combined armies in France, and as it is said, had been guilty of treachery when they were about surrounding Gen. Dumourier.

FRANKFORT, November 13.

The king of Prussia is said to be near Limburg on the Lahn with 16,000 men, and the French have withdrawn from that quarter. On the 9th the French marched 5000 men from Huningen into the neighbourhood of Speyer, and on the 13th, they were to be followed by 7000 more.

HANAU, November 13.

Yesterday some more French troops, with cannon and ammunition-waggons, marched into Frankfort; but another large detachment marched from there likewise with cannon towards Friedberg. According to the account which the Wetzlar Gazette has given of the engagement near Weylburg, between the French and Hessian troops—the Hessians have taken two cannon and a number of horses ready saddled, and the French had carried off seven waggons with wounded. In the Hessian dominions every body is taking up arms; all the corps-de-reserve are complete, and several thousand Hanoverian troops have marched into Lichtenau and Witzenhausen.

BRUSSELS, November 15.

On the 13th instant, a severe engagement took place between the rear guard of the Austrian army and the French, which reached our suburbs of Anderlech. They fired from our walls till night, when the Austrian troops marched off and some of the French officers came into town with torches. The next day General Dumourier followed with his van-guard, consisting of about 8000 men, and another column passed by this city. The cities of Ghent, Cortryck, Dornick, &c. have been taken possession of by the French in the name of the committee of revolution of the Belgians and Liegois.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In our Paper of 6th instant, we gave the substance of Mr. Murray's remarks on the bill to amend the act to promote the progress of the useful arts,—the following is a more particular sketch of his observations on that occasion.

MR. MURRAY said, he intended to move to strike out *director of the mint*, for the purpose of inserting, the judge of the district wherein the applicant might reside. As he thought the bill of great consequence as it related to the useful and ornamental arts, he would trouble the committee with his reasons. He thought it was of con equence, that while the law holds out an invitation to genius, the mode of gratifying the fair & honest inventor should be as easy as possible. The director of the mint must reside at the seat of government; and if he alone, or any other person were exclusively empowered to issue patents, the benefits of invention would be but very partially enjoyed by the citizens who reside at a distance from the seat of government. The law ought to facilitate the granting of patents, and as the right of exclusive enjoyment, at least for a limited term, was inherent in all equally in every part of the nation, so all should as far as possible have equal facility in making their pretensions known and effectual. A country in Europe, Great Britain, had afforded, it was true, much experience on the subject; but regulations adopted there, would not exactly comport in all respects either with the situation of this country nor with the rights of the citizen here. The minds of some members had taken a wrong direction, he conceived, from the view in which they had taken up the subject under its analogy with the doctrine of patents in England. There is this strong feature which distinguishes that doctrine in that country from the principles on which we must settle it in this. These patents are derived from the grace of the monarch, and the exclusive enjoyment of the profits of a discovery is not so much a right inherent, as it is a privilege bestowed, and an emanation of prerogative. Here on the contrary the citizen has a *right* in the inventions they may make, and considers the law but as the mode by which he is to enjoy their fruits. England is one entire kingdom. Its court is the scene where its prerogative diffuses its bounties, and being stationary at London, the business can be well managed in a single spot. Here on the contrary, there are fifteen states sovereign as to many purposes, and forming within themselves centers of attraction for the ingenious and aspiring. London in that country, not only attracts as the mart of genius and of all that contributes to ease or gain, but by its immense combination of things aids invention and draws the genius into action which it may have attracted—But we are differently circumstanced both as to local situation, and as to the thing as it regards the *principle* on which it is to be obtained. The distance from the extremes of the union, or from its center to its extremes, is very great. If the power were lodged with the district judges, the citizen of ingenuity would have an opportunity of taking a patent certainly with more ease, than if you oblige him to take a journey of perhaps six or eight hundred miles. The facility of enjoyment would prove an incentive to invention. Difficulty and distance would discourage it, and would frequently overpower the wish to obtain a patent for a discovery, the profits of which would often be doubtful. One, and but one objection had been made to this alteration—that if the district judges have the power, patents may issue in different places for the same discovery. This would be an evil, but is not without a remedy. Patents are matters of record Let it be the duty of the judge, immediately after the granting of a patent, to transmit a copy of the application with all the necessary description of the article, to the supreme court, from which it may be easily disseminated to every district court, and through the United States. An inventor desirous of obtaining a patent, would of course examine the patent records, to see whether he had been anticipated. The grant of a patent does not destroy a claim or right founded in priority. Here he would observe, that if the inconvenience were not entirely removed by this measure which he proposed, neither was the inconvenience of clashing claims as to originality and priority of discovery removed by any provision of the bill as it stands, nor could human ingenuity perhaps devise a complete mode in which it could be obviated. If a man who is really the inventor, chuses to try his title as to the originality of the invention, even after a patent is given to another, he will make and vend the article, and the solid title will be tried before a jury in an action brought against him by the patentee. If the measure he proposed were not deemed a sufficient guard, he would suggest the propriety of a further caution—Let the application be published and remain in the office, as in England it does, he believed, two months in the office of the attorney-general, that a *caveat* may be entered by any man who might claim or dispute the applicant's title.

He believed that the bill, either as it tended to foster the genius of men, or was considered with respect to distant emolument and national character, was extremely important. It was almost immediately one of those laws that embraced national views and national citizenship, and looked to an object of advantage which nothing but a national government could secure. Without the aid of a general government, the genius of the Americans could not reap its fruits; nor had the state governments given a fair occasion for the display of the ingenuity which he believed existed in the country. As to this great object, which requires national citizenship, the state laws were impotent. He thought that it was of consequence that no invention however small or irrelative it might at first appear, should be lost; and where he saw the idea of a patent law ridiculed by some, and unattended by others, he believed they were accustomed to take things in their appearances, and had not exerted their reflection. A little reflection would teach us that whatever is great and astonishing in the works of art was humble in its origin, had been opposed by ignorance or cramped by poverty, and had become important but by gradual accumulation and a very slow progression; and that the wisdom of government should be exerted in forming a repository, where nothing that might eventually be of service should be suffered to perish. He therefore wished to see such a law as would not only secure what might be offered near the seat of government, but invite and draw forth the useful invention of those who lived at a distance. That it should present an easy method of granting it protection, he therefore moved, that the judge of the district wherein the applicant may reside, should be substituted for Director of the Mint.

TUESDAY February 12.

A bill pursuant to the petition of Robert Eden for exempting from duty live stock imported in to the United States, for the purpose of improving the breed of particular species of useful animals; was reported, read twice, and committed.

The petition of Giffard Dally was taken up, and a resolution proposed pursuant to the prayer thereof—Laid on the table.

A petition of Lewis Garanger was read, praying an adjustment and payment of interest on certificates received by him and his brothers; and that they may be considered as foreign officers of similar rank—Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A bill for the relief of Elijah Bostwick was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, amended, reported, and ordered by the House to be engrossed.

A petition of Lewis Pintard, of the state of New-York, was presented by Mr. Lawrance, praying to be exempted from the duties on a quantity of wine lost by leakage—Referred to a select committee.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Otis, informed the House that they have agreed to the report of the joint committee, respecting the mode of opening & counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States.

In committee of the whole on the plan reported by the Secretary of the Treasury for the reduction of the public debt—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Fitzsimons were discussed. These resolutions are in conformity with the Secretary's report.

After further debate, the committee, without coming to any vote, rose and reported progress, and had leave to sit again. *Adjourned.*

WEDNESDAY, February 13.

A bill for the relief of Elijah Bostwick was read the third time and passed.

The resolution, laid on the table yesterday by Mr. W. Smith, in consequence of a petition of Gifford Daily, authorising the Clerk to discharge the necessary expence for Labor, incurred during the present session, out of the money appropriated by law for the contingent expences of the House, under the direction of the Speaker; was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Parker presented the petition of Thomas Mathews, which was read, and on motion of that gentleman, referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Sumpter called the attention of the house to an act passed the last session, providing for the settlement of claims not barred by the limitations heretofore established; recurring to particular sections of that act, he shewed that the provisions therein contained subject the claimants to so much expence and delay in getting their claims adjusted and settled as amounts to precluding them from obtaining that justice the act appears to be designed to afford. Mr. Sumpter concluded his remarks by moving that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for repealing the second section of the act, and to provide adequate regulations in the case—Laid on the table

The bill to refund to Jacob Bell certain duties on pickled fish, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Murray in the chair. The bill was reported without amendment, and ordered by the House to be engrossed for a third reading.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1793.

WHEREAS foreigners holding Stock in the Bank of the United States may prefer receiving their Dividends in Europe, to receiving them in America,

RESOLVED, That any proprietor of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States residing in Europe, shall be entitled to receive either in London or in Amsterdam, the half yearly dividends which may be declared thereon—in London at the rate of one pound sterling for every four hundred and forty-five cents, or in Amsterdam at the rate of one guilder current money for every forty cents and four mills—the dividend declared in January of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of July following—and the dividend declared in July of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of January following.

PROVIDED, That every such Proprietor (previous to the declaring of any Dividend, so to be paid in London or in Amsterdam) shall give authentic notice to the President and Directors of the Bank at which of the said Cities he will receive the said Dividend.

By the President and Directors.

JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Cashier be authorised to receive from the proprietor of any number of compleat shares, such Certificates, not in his own name, as he may be the proprietor of; and after cancelling the same, to issue a new Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof, in the name of such proprietor.

RESOLVED, That in all future transfers of compleat shares in the capital stock of the Bank, the Certificates of the shares transferred be cancelled, and a new Certificate or Certificates be issued in the name of the transferee or purchaser.

RESOLVED, That the Certificates in future issued, be for one or more shares, as the proprietor may request; and the new Certificate or Certificates shall be of correspondent numbers with those in lieu of which they are issued.

ep3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Insurance Company.

AT a general meeting (by adjournment) of the Insurance Company of North-America, on Wednesday the 16th instant,

It was Resolved,

THAT the Instalments which, according to the Constitution, will become due on the second Monday of July and January next, or either of them, may be paid by any Stockholder at an earlier period; and any Stockholder so paying such instalment, or instalments, shall receive a proportionate share of the Dividends thereafter to be made, calculating such share from the first day of the month succeeding such payments respectively. Extract from the Minutes,

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.

Advertisement.

Mr. *JOSHUA HARBIN,*

SIR,

YOU will please to take notice, that I intend to file a Bill in the High Court of Chancery, in the State of Maryland, to compel you to convey the following Tracts of LAND, to wit—

Harbin's Lot, containing one hundred acres of land; *Evans's Chance*, containing fifty acres of land; *Piney Grove*, containing seventy-two and one half acres of land; and part of *James's Tract*, containing twenty-five acres; in the whole, two hundred and forty-seven and one half acres of land; situate, lying and being, in Montgomery County, in the State of Maryland; agreeable to your Bond of Conveyance, entered into by you to me the twenty-sixth day of November, 1781.

I am, with due respect, thy friend,

JOSEPH EVANS.

Ann Arundel County, State of Maryland,
February 1st, 1792. (ep 10w)

A New Post-Road.

HAVING been desired to establish a post-road from Reading, in the state of Pennsylvania, to Williamsburg, at the Great Forks of the Genesee river, Notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the General Post-Office, for carrying a weekly mail between Reading and Williamsburg aforesaid, by the following route, to wit: the Great Road now improving between Reading and the town of Northumberland; from the latter place to Loyal Sock creek; thence to Lycoming creek; thence in the new road to the Painted Post, on Tioga river; and thence to Williamsburg.

The proposals will be received until the 15th of March next, inclusively; the carriage of the mail to commence within one month afterwards.

Necessary Post-Offices are to be established on the route, and such persons appointed Post-masters as the Contractor shall name, and the Postmaster-General approve.

Within three months after the carriage of this mail is commenced, the Contractor is to state to the Postmaster-General the days and hours of its arrival and departure at and from the principal Post-offices, which experience shall prove to be most convenient; and thereafter the mail is to be delivered at the respective Post-offices at the hours so fixed, unavoidable accidents excepted, on penalty of one dollar for each hour's delay; and for the non-performance of a trip, the Contractor to forfeit twenty dollars.

The term of the contract cannot exceed eight years. During its continuance the Contractor is to receive the rates of postage by law established, and to have the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, such excepted, as shall be sent by a special messenger, or which are or shall be by law declared free.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, P. M. G.

General Post-Office, Jan. 22, 1793.

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,

May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a beautiful situation on the Potowmack, adjoining the town of Alexandria and in a line of direction towards the Federal City and George Town, in full view of each place, commanding a prospect of the river and adjacent country of Maryland and Virginia, for many miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying directly on the river, will be sold, with the improvements, which are, a two-story framed dwelling-house, neatly finished, a kitchen, office, brick smoke-house and dairy, two-story framed barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-house, a yard and garden, neatly railed and highly improved, with a number of other necessary improvements; the whole of the land enclosed with posts and rails, ten or fifteen acres laid down, with different kinds of grass. Its contiguity to those three towns must render it an object worthy the attention of any person who wishes to invest money in a property that must enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid increase of the Federal City, Alexandria and George-Town. This property lies nearly in a central situation to each place. The Potowmack at this spot has a fine deep shore and harbour, capable of receiving vessels of any burden. It may not be improper to observe, that men of judgment think a profitable and convenient Ferry might be erected here to the City of Washington and the Maryland shores leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Also to sell, 215 acres of Wood-Land, about three miles distant, which will suit well to supply the above in wood and timber. The title may be seen to the above property, which is indisputable, and terms known by application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

BALDWIN DADE.

December 12th, 1792. *ep 2m*

BY the Commissioners appointed to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Washington, for the reception of Congress and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost		50,000
1	Cash Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

The sole design of this Lottery being to facilitate other improvements together with the Public Buildings—it is the particular desire of the Commissioners that these may be effected with as few deductions from the Prizes as possible—how far their endeavors may be answered, the Scheme of the Lottery will demonstrate. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against its number.

All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treasurer of Washington; of Messrs. *James West & Co.* Baltimore; of Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, *if presented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,

Agent for the affairs of the City.

January 19.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobson,

Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME VII, OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

On a Plan entirely new:

BY WHICH

THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS are digested into the Form of Distinct, TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:

COMPREHENDING

THE History, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the Latest Discoveries and improvements: and full Explanations given of the various detached parts of Knowledge, whether relating to Natural and Artificial Objects, or to Matters Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, Commercial, &c. Including Elucidations of the most important Topics relative to Religion, Morals, Manners, and the Oeconomy of Life: together with a Description of all the Countries, Cities, principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the World; a General History, Ancient and Modern, of the different Empires, Kingdoms, and States; and an account of the Lives of the most Eminent Persons in every Nation, from the earliest ages down to the present times. Compiled from the writings of the best authors, in several Languages; the most approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of particular branches; the Transactions, Journals, and Memoirs of the learned societies, both at home and abroad—the MS. lectures of eminent professors on different Sciences: and a variety of original Materials, furnished by an extensive Correspondence.

The Seventh Volume contains a description of Mount Etna, Eudiometer, Exchange, Experimental Philosophy, System of Farriery, Feudal system, Fire, fixed Air, Fluxions, Food, Fortification, Fossils, history of France, Gardening, Gas, Geneva, Geography, Geometry, Gilding, Glass, &c. with a variety of articles in natural history, biography and miscellanies. Illustrated with Thirty Eight elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes,

It is expected the work will be comprised in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ Those who wish to become possessors of this valuable work will please to be early in their applications, as the subscription is nearly closed.

Jan. 23.

War Department,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Presence of }

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

☞ *The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their Newspapers for the space of 2 month..*

A further Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned from receiving of *Thomas Mackie* & Co. or any other person, four Notes of Hand, given by the late *James Gardner*, of Wilmington, North-Carolina, to *Samuel Jackson*, of Philadelphia, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, amounting in the whole to £. 2,600 13 3 North-Carolina currency; the greatest part of which said Notes have been paid to said *Thomas Mackie* & Co. in proof of which the subscribers have the deposition of Mr. *Jeffer Mauduit Jackson*, and other documents which will fully and clearly illustrate the matter.

It is therefore expected that this notice, with the one advertised in this paper in May and June, 1791, will be a sufficient caution to the public.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
MAR. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, (N. C.) Aug. 1, 1792. (12mom)

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-Street, Philadelphia.

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to June 1792, in eleven vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, seventeen dollars and three fifths.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it'——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Smith's Letters to Married Women, on Nursing and the management of Children.

"We recommend these letters to the perusal of those to whom they are particularly addressed."—Monthly Review, vol. 38, p. 101---Price, bound, 62 cents.

3. Duncan's Elements of Logic---75 cents.

4. Beauties of Fielding---50 cents.

5. Beauties of Blair---50 cents.

6. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

7. Smith's History of New-York. Price a dollar and a quarter.

8. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."—— N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

9. Beauties of Poetry. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

10. Blair's Sermons. Price two dollars.

11. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

12. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

13. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

14. M'Fingal. Price three-eighths of a dollar.

15. American Jest Book. Price three-fifths of a dollar.

16. Garden of the Soul. Price half a dollar.

17 The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, six dollars.

18. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

19. Think well on't. Price a quarter dollar.

20. Christian Economy. Price a fifth of a dollar.

21. History of Charles Grandison, abridged---Price a sixth of a dollar.

22. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

23. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a sixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries or to sell again.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers having been appointed a committee of the Board of the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, for the purpose of receiving proposals from such gentlemen as may intend to undertake the instruction of youth in that institution, take the opportunity of making known to the public their wish that such gentlemen should signify their inclination to the subscribers.

The objects to which it is contemplated by the Board to turn the attention of the students, on the first establishment, are—The study of Languages, particularly the English—History, ancient and modern—the Belle-lettres—Logic and Moral Philosophy—the knowledge of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Agriculture and Botany, with the principles of Architecture.

Gentlemen conversant in these branches of Science and Literature, and who can be well recommended, will receive very handsome encouragement by the Board. The exercises of the institution will commence as early as possible after the completion of the buildings of the University, which are to be contracted for immediately.

SAMUEL ASHE,
A. MOORE,
JOHN HAYE,
DAVID STONE,
SAM. M'CORKLES.

D25 ep2m